



Annual Administrative Report

2018-2019



DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS
NAGALAND : KOHIMA

ANNUAL
ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS
————— 2018-2019 —————

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS 2018-2019

Statistics has assumed greater significance today than ever in view of the structural and systematic changes that are rapidly taking place in the socio-economic development of a region. Effective implementation of Government plans and schemes depends upon quantitative and qualitative data in the State. Socio-economic planning not only requires convergence of strategic development goals set in the various sector, but also defines the long-term development trajectory of the State. Therefore, requirement for institutional arrangement to place the State on the strategic development path with a sound and objective oriented database in each of these sectors is inevitable.

To Fulfill these requirement and with the growth of statistical activities and emerging demands for data, Directorate of Economics & Statistics was established in the year 1969, and subsequently declared as the Nodal agency of the State Government for data collection, dissemination; vide order No.E&S/GEN/4-27/2009, dated 29th April, 2009.

This declaration mandates the Directorate to develop an efficient Statistical System in the State, laying down norms and standards in the field of Statistics. Further, it is accountable to evolve concepts, definitions and methodology for data collection, processing of data and dissemination of its result. It also maintains a comprehensive information system and necessary database to give direction towards consolidation of development process through informed database to achieve its desired results.

The Directorate of Economics & Statistics (DES) functions under the three tier system i.e, State level, District level and Block level. At the State level, the Directorate is the apex body for administrative control and provides technical guidance to all the statistical cells attached to the line Departments and District Economics and Statistics Offices. The Secretary to the Government of Nagaland, Department of Economics & Statistics is the administrative head and the Director heads the Directorate. The Director is assisted by 2 (Two) Additional Director, 3 (Three) Joint Director, 12 Deputy Directors/District Economics and Statistics Officers, 37 Economics and Statistics Officers and a host of technical and ministerial Staff.

The DES has Statistical Cells in 26 major Directorates in Kohima and Dimapur and has attached statistical personnel for effective data collection in coordination with user Departments. Similarly, Census and Surveys of National importance are carried out in coordination with the user Departments.

At the District level, the District Economics and Statistics Officer (DESO) is the head of the office. The DESO is the member secretary in the district level committees relating to statistical matters and is also the District Registrar of Births & Deaths.

With a view to evolve grass-root data collection, Inspector of Statistics (IOS) are posted in 46 Rural Development Blocks to assist the Block Development Officers in data collection, compilation of various statistical reports including preparation of Village Directory.

ACTIVITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT

The Department's activities are continuous in nature. The Department prepares and publishes estimation of State Domestic Product (SDP), National Sample Survey (NSS), Civil Registration System, Gender Statistics, etc. The major activities of the department are mentioned as under:

A. DIRECTORATE & DISTRICT OFFICE		B. LINE DEPARTMENT STATISTICAL CELL ACTIVITIES	
1	Estimation of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)	1	Agriculture Statistics (Directorate of Agriculture)
2	Estimation of District Domestic Product (DDP)	2	Horticulture Statistics (Directorate of Horticulture)
3	National Sample Survey (NSS – State Sample)	3	Irrigation Statistics (O/o the Chief Engineer, Irrigation & Flood Control)
4	Pooling of Central Sample & State Sample (NSS)	4	Forest & Minor Mineral Statistics (O/o the Principal Chief Conservator of Forest, Ecology & Environment)
5	Vital Statistics (Registration of Births & Deaths) under Civil Registration System (CRS)	5	Mining & Mineral Statistics (Directorate of Geology & Mining)
6	Economic Census	6	Livestock Statistics (Directorate of Veterinary & AH)
7	Compilation of Village Level Developmental Indicator (VLID)	7	Fishery Statistics (Directorate of Fisheries)
8	State Budget Analysis	8	Education Statistics (Directorate of School Education)
9	Compilation of Price Statistics including construction of Consumer Price Index (CPI) & Wholesale Price Index (WPI)	9	Health Statistics & MCCD(Directorate of Health Services)
10	Annual Economic Survey	10	Road, Housing & Building Statistics (O/o the Chief Engineer, PWD(R&B), Housing)
11	Construction of Index on Industrial Production (IIP)	11	Labour & Employment Statistics (Directorate of Employment, Craftsmen & Training)
12	Compilation of State Government Employee Census	12	Tourism Statistics (Directorate of Tourism)
13	Preparation of State Statistical Abstract	13	Crime Statistics (O/o of the Director General of Police, PHQ)

14	Preparation of State Statistical Atlas	14	Rural Development & Village Level Statistics (Directorate of Rural Development)
15	Compilation & Publication of Annual Statistical Handbook	15	Higher Education Statistics (Directorate of Higher Education)
16	Gender Statistics	16	Sericulture Statistics (Directorate of Sericulture)
17	Environmental Statistics	17	Transport Statistics (O/o of the Transport Commissioner & GM, NST)
18	Disaster Management Statistics	18	Factory & Trade Union Statistics (O/o of the Labour Commissioner)
19	Meteorological Statistics	19	Co-operative Statistics (O/o of the Registrar, Co-operation)
20	Economic Indicator & Human Development Index	20	Industrial Statistics including SSI & ASI (Directorate of Industries & Commerce)
21	Housing & Construction Statistics	21	Public Finance (O/o of the Commissioner Taxes)
22	Training Division	22	Compilation of Monthly Essential Commodity Price (Directorate of Food & Civil Supply)
23	Coordination, Monitoring & Evaluation of Line Directorate Statistics Cell		
24	COCSSO (Conference of Central & State Statistical Organization)		
25	Basic Statistics for Local Level Development (BSLLD)		
26	Adhoc Surveys		

GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT (NAGALAND)

The Directorate of Economics & Statistics estimates the Gross State Domestic Product of the State. In consultation with the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India, the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is prepared by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics. The estimated figure of the GSDP with 2011-2012 as base year both at current and constant in the new series is given in the **Table No. 1**.

Table No.1: Gross State Domestic Product at Current Price (2011-2012 Series)

Year	Gross State Domestic Product (Current Prices)		Gross State Domestic Product (Constant Prices)	
	Rs in lakhs	% Growth	Rs in lakhs	% Growth
2011-12	1217676		1217674	
2012-13	1412127	15.97	1286790	5.68
2013-14	1661173	17.64	1379259	7.19
2014-15	1840067	10.77	1439877	4.39
2015-16	1952395	6.10	1466049	1.82
2016-17(P)	2148754	10.06	1551125	5.80
2017-2018(Q.E)	2409504	12.13	1618164	4.32
2018-2019(A.E)	2663719	10.55	1714740	5.97

P = Provisional, Q.E = Quick Estimate, A.E = Advanced Estimates

The GSDP at current price increased from Rs.2148754 lakhs during 2016-17(P) to Rs.2409504 lakhs during 2017-18 (Q.E) registering an annual growth rate of 12.13 percent as against the previous year growth rate of 10.06 percent. However, as per the Advanced Estimates of 2018-19 the GSDP is estimated at Rs 2663719 lakhs indicating a growth 10.55 percent.

The real growth of an economy which is measured by the GSDP at constant prices indicated an increasing trend during 2012-2013 to 2013-2014. During 2016-17 (P) in real terms it recorded Rs.1551125 lakhs against Rs.1466049 lakhs in 2015-16 registering a growth rate of 5.80 percent. The GSDP at constant price is further estimated to have increased to Rs.1618164 lakhs during 2017-18 (Q.E) with a declining growth rate of 4.32 percent, which is below the national average annual growth rate of about 6 percent. However, during 2018-19 (A.E) the GSDP at constant price is anticipated to grow by 5.97 percent. The fall in the growth of the GSDP during 2017-18 (Q.E) is on account of slowdown in the growth of Primary sector to 2.91 percent and also the sub-sector of “Other Services” in the Tertiary Sector which register a negative growth of -1.69 percent in 2017-18.

Table No. 2: Per Capita GSDP at current prices

Year	Per Capita GSDP (In Rs.)	% Growth
2011-12	61159	
2012-13	70185	14.76
2013-14	81670	16.36
2014-15	89541	9.64
2015-16	94001	4.98
2016-17 (P)	102370	8.90
2017-18(Q.E)	113549	10.92
2018-19(A.E)	124240	9.42

P = Provisional, Q.E = Quick Estimate, A.E = Advanced Estimates

The Per Capita GSDP at current prices has increased from Rs.113549 in 2017-18 (Q.E) to Rs.124240 during 2018-19 (A.E). The annual growth rate of the Per Capita Income during 2018-19 (A.E) is estimated at 9.42 percent.

Price Statistics

In the economic development of a country, price plays a very important role and is the prime mover of the wheels of the economy namely production, consumption, distribution and exchange. Price affects the living standards

of the society, regulates business profits and allocates the resources for the optimum output and distribution. Thus, it acts as a powerful agent of sustained economic development

The Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES) Nagaland, Kohima is collecting price data on retail prices of consumer goods, non-consumer goods and building materials in all the 11 district covering 11 urban price centres and 22 rural price centres. The whole sale price of essential commodities is collected from Dimapur urban price centre.

The Department is estimating the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Urban Non-Manual Employee (UNME) using the base year 1981-82=100. However, the old series was replaced with the new base year 2010=100 for estimating New Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Rural, Urban and Combined base on the National Sample Survey (NSS) 66th Round State Report of the Consumer Households Expenditure survey. Consumer price index (CPI) measures the relative change of price of a fixed set of goods and services consumed by a defined set of families in a particular area with reference to the base year. CPI numbers are widely used as a macroeconomic indicator of inflation, fixing salary and dearness allowance of the employees, used for monitoring price stability and also inflators/deflators in the national accounts estimates.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS WITH BASE YEAR 2010=100 FOR RURAL, URBAN & COMBINED FOR THE QUARTER APRIL-JUNE 2018

The State General (all-Groups), Group and Sub-Group level for CPI & CFPI numbers for the 2nd Quarter 2018 for Rural, Urban and Combined are given in Table -3. The General Indices for the 2nd Quarter for Rural, Urban & Combined are 122.57, 121.84 & 120.98 respectively. The CFPI for Rural, Urban & Combined are 121.36, 119.13 & 120.85 respectively.

Table No. 3:

Consumer Price Index For Rural, Urban and Combined (April-June 2 nd Quarter) 2018			
(Base Year 2010= 100)			
	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Combined</i>
General Index (All Groups)	122.57	121.83	120.98
Consumer Food Price Index (CFPI)	121.35	119.12	120.85

Source: DES

The monthly changes in the General Indices shows that in the rural areas, the CPI (General) has increased by 0.18% during the period April-May and further increased by 1.70% during the period May-June. In the Urban areas the CPI (General) has decreased by -0.26% during the period April-May. Whereas, it has increased by 0.37% during the period May-June. For the Combined sector (Rural and Urban) the index has increased by 0.59% and 0.73% during the period April-May and May-June respectively. The CFPI for rural areas has increased by 0.04% during April-May and further increased by 0.58% during May-June. Similarly, in the urban areas the CFPI has increased by 1.09% during April-May and further increased by 0.33% during May-June. During April-May the CFPI for the combined sector has decreased by -1.41%, whereas, the index has increased by 0.40% during the period May-June. These are indicated in table – 4.

Table No. 4: Consumer Price Index for Rural, Urban and Combined for the 2nd Quarter (April-June) 2018 on Monthly basis

Description	Base year 2010=100								
	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18
CPI General Index (All Groups)	121.71	121.94	124.06	121.90	121.58	122.04	120.20	120.92	121.82
Consumer Food Price Index (CFPI)	121.08	121.14	121.85	118.12	119.43	119.83	121.82	120.12	120.61

Source: DES

Table No. 5: All Nagaland Quarterly Inflation rates (%) based on CPI (General) and CFPI

Indices	Current (April-June) over previous (Jan-March 2018)		
	Rural	Urban	Combined
CPI (General)	-1.30	0.13	-0.80
CFPI	-0.95	-1.11	-0.64

Source: DES

Table: 5 as given above shows the 2nd quarterly inflation rates base on CPI (General) for Rural and Combined has shown a decreasing rate of -1.30% and -0.80% respectively over the 1st quarter 2018. Whereas, the index for the urban sector has increased by 0.13% over the 1st quarter 2018. The CFPI for Rural, Urban and Combined has decreased by -0.95%,-1.11 and -0.64% respectively over the previous quarter.

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY (NSS)

The Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Nagaland along with the rest of the country has been partnering with the Government of India in the conduct of National Sample Survey (NSS) since 1972. This informed database serves as a major source of information for formulating comprehensive planning in the country. The District Statistical Offices canvass the survey schedules and the Directorate scrutinizes, tabulate, validate and generate tables and publishes the reports. During 2018-19 the 76th Round of NSS on “Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene & Housing Condition” and Survey of Person with Disabilities are in progress.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS & DEATHS (VITAL STATISTICS)

Civil registration of Births & Deaths is an integrated information system that generates primary legal, administrative and statistical information which benefits individual households, communities, Government institutions and Non – Governmental organizations engaged in various Socio- Economic and other human development activities. Vital statistics generated through registration of births and deaths is the primary data used for assessing population of a State at any point of time.

The registration of Births and Deaths Act 1969 was enacted and enforced in the country. The Nagaland registration of Births and Deaths rules 1972 was framed under this act and was subsequently amended by the Model Registration of Births and Deaths Act 1969. The Directorate of Economics & Statistics (DES) is the nodal Department for implementation of Registration of Births and Deaths Act in the State. Currently, the DES has brought out Annual Report of Births and Deaths up to 2016. There are 1427 registration centres functioning in the State as on April 2016. Out of these 1395 are in the rural areas and 32 in the urban areas. Registration centres in the Medical Institutions have also been set up.

Table No. 6: Number of Births and Deaths Registered

SN	Year	Area	No. of Births Registered	No. of Deaths Registered
1	2014	Rural	37602	1052
		Urban	21348	923
		Total	58950	1975
2	2015	Rural	30903	708
		Urban	48636	1361
		Total	79539	2069
3	2016	Rural	36416	705
		Urban	36568	1432
		Total	72984	2137

The level of registration of Births decreased by -8.2 percent and Registration of Deaths increased by 3.2 percent in the State during 2015 and 2016 respectively.

On a pilot basis online registration of births and deaths has been introduced in Kohima district and can be accessed through the State Portal. This facility will be extended to all the districts in a phased manner in collaboration with the IT Department.

INDEX ON INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (IIP)

The Index of Industrial Production measures the volume of change in the industrial production in the economy. It is an important indicator for the Government in the formulation of economic policies pertaining to the industrial sector of the economy. This Index reflects the trends in the growth and performance of the industrial sector. DES Nagaland compiles the State level Indices of Industrial Production (IIP) with base year 2004-2005. This base is under revision to 2011-2012. In the new series a total of 9 items are included spread across 47 factories. On completion of the revision exercise DES will be releasing the IIP index based on the new base year.

STATISTICAL HANDBOOK

Statistical Handbook is one of the major publications of the Department. This publication is a reflection of the developmental activities being carried out by various Departments in the State. The data collected from various departments and agencies are disseminated through the Hand Book. These data is available in public domain through the website of the Department www.statistics.nagaland.gov.in. The Department has published Statistical Handbook 2017. The Statistical Handbook 2018 is under finalization for publication.

HOUSING STATISTICS

The National Building Organization (NBO) which function under the Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs has developed a robust, authentic and timely transaction of housing data for implementing efficient housing policies in the country. For this purpose, the Ministry has selected the major cities on a pilot basis including 3 (three) districts of Nagaland namely Kohima, Dimapur and Tuensang to collect the Housing and Building Construction Statistics on quarterly basis. To have a comprehensive and effective implementation of the programme, consultative meeting and training were held with the concerned nodal officers of Municipal Councils/Town Council and District Economics and Statistics Officials by the department.

Until now, the department has collected and uploaded housing statistics from the three Local bodies for the quarter ending December 2018 to the Ministry's Website through BRIKS software for estimating Building Construction Cost Index (BCCI). The latest available estimates of BCC Index 2016-17 are 108.31 point.

On the basis of the report, the combined average wage rate of labour during 2016-17 and 2017-18 in the three selected cities of Nagaland are given below:

Table No. 7: Combined Average Wage Rate of Labour (in Rs.)

SN	Type of Labour (Workers)	2016-2017	2017-2018
1	Masson (First Class)	550.00	616.66
2	Masson (Second Class)	450.00	466.66
3	Carpenter (First Class)	583.33	616.66
4	Carpenter (Second Class)	475.00	466.66
5	Unskilled Labour (Male)	333.33	366.66
6	Unskilled Labour (Female)	300.00	333.33

Further, during 2017-18, Kohima Municipal Council and Dimapur Municipal Council has issued 29 numbers of building construction permits and 68 numbers respectively. There were no reports from Tuensang Town Council.

Table No. 8: Total No. of Building Permits Issued during 2017-18

SN	Districts	No. of Building Permits Issued
1	Kohima	29
2	Dimapur	68
3	Tuensang	N.A
	Total Permit	97

BASIC STATISTICS ON VILLAGE LEVEL DEVELOPMENT INDICATOR (VLDI)

The Directorate of Economics & Statistics collects information on Village Level Development Indicator (VLDI). The VLDI indicates the availability/accessibility of basic amenities in the rural areas. The Directorate has already published Village Level Development Indicator (VLDI) as on 31st March, 2016. The VLDI report for 2017 and 2018 is under compilation.

ECONOMIC SURVEY

Economic Survey Report is an important document containing an overview of the status of the State's economy. It summarises the performance of the major developmental programmes and highlights the policy initiatives of the Government. It examines the trends in the fiscal policy, demography and socio-economic development of the State. In line with the practice adopted in the rest of the country, the Department placed the first Economic Survey 2014-2015 on the floor of the Nagaland Legislative Assembly in 2015, and subsequently Economic Survey 2015-2016 and 2016-2017 has been placed in the Nagaland Legislative Assembly.

ENVIRONMENTAL STATISTICS

The Department of Economics & Statistics Nagaland has set up an Environmental Statistics Cell. This Cell collects data on environmental issues, degradation, pollution and climate change in the State in coordination with Environment Cell of Forest Department and Pollution Control Board, Government of Nagaland.

GENDER STATISTICS

The Department of Economics and Statistics for the first time has taken up the responsibility for the collection and dissemination of data on gender. The first report was released during 2017. The report focuses on eight major areas of women's status in Nagaland which includes population, health, social obstacles in women's empowerment, leadership, women participation in economy, labour force & employment and literacy & education. Highlights of the provisional report 2017-2018 are:

POPULATION AND RELATED STATISTICS

The population of Nagaland as per Census 2011 is 19,78,502 lakhs consisting of 95,38,53 lakhs female which accounts for 48.21% to total population. There are 931 female per 1000 males.

Districts of Zunheboto, Wokha, Phek and Kiphire have higher sex ratio as compared to districts of Mon, Longleng and Peren which have lower sex ratio.

Over the last 40 years, the sex ratio of Mokokchung, Kohima and Dimapur have improved substantially, but sex ratio has declined in districts like Mon, Zunheboto, Peren and Wokha.

HEALTH AND RELATED SECTOR

During 2014, the female Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) was 0.15 as compared with the male IMR of 0.19 and the overall IMR was 0.17. IMR has reduced substantially from 1.58 in 2011 to 0.17 in 2014, indicating improvement in health mechanism for infants. However, Nagaland has lower IMR as compared with the national IMR.

Registration of Live Birth for female and male was 21282 and 24387 respectively during 2011 which increased to 31192 and 32773 during 2016.

During 2011, registration of death for female was 3134 and 3822 for male which declined to 591 for female and 1553 for male during 2016 possibly due to lesser reporting of death events.

There have been no significant changes in the Maternal Mortality Ratio over the years. Maternal death reported during 2011, 2012 and 2013 was 25, 28 and 24 respectively. There was no report during from 2014 to 2017.

Districts of Kohima, Dimapur and Mokokchung have higher institutional deliveries as compared to districts of Wokha, Tuensang and Mon which has lower institutional deliveries. It is interesting to note that the districts of Wokha, Phek and Mokokchung have higher percentage of deliveries at home conducted by skilled health personnel than the districts of Tuensang, Kiphire, Longleng, Peren, Kohima and Dimpaur.

As per Nagaland State AIDS control Society (NSACS), number of female clients tested for HIV at ICTC Centers during 2017 was 44220 and male clients tested was 46016. Out of which, 899 number of female and 902 number of male were tested HIV +ve.

LITERACY AND EDUCATION

As per 2011 census, literacy rate in Nagaland stands at 79.55 as compared to 66.60 during 2001 census which is an increase of 19.44 %. The female literacy rate has increased from 61.50 during 2001 to 76.11 during 2011.

District of Mokokchung has the highest female literacy rate of 91 % on the other hand district of Kiphire has the lowest female literacy rate of 64 % indicating urgent government intervention to check the imbalances in the female literacy rate.

During 2017-18, the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of female to male at the primary level, upper primary, elementary, secondary and higher secondary reported at 103:102, 72:70, 90:89, 64:60 and 30:28 respectively. Districts of Dimapur and Kohima has the highest GER whereas districts of Wokha and Tuensang has the lowest GER.

The female drop-out rates in the primary level, upper primary and elementary during the year 2017-18 were 3.81, 3.24 and 3.62 as compared to male dropout rate of 4.46, 3.46 and 4.12 respectively in the same category indicating a lower female dropout rate than male. Districts of Zunheboto, Peren and Longleng has the lowest number of dropouts. Kiphire, Mon and Dimapur has the highest dropout rates.

PARTICIPATION IN ECONOMY

Census 2011 shows that the workforce participation rate for females is 44.7 % against 53.4 % for males. Rural sector has a better female workforce participation rate of 52.3% compared to urban sector which has only 25.9%. It is observed that there is a huge gap in rural and urban females workforce participation.

In the categories of workers, it is interesting to note that the percentage of female cultivators (65.2%) and agricultural labourer(7.3%) is more than their counterpart male cultivators (47.4 %) and male agricultural labourer (5.8%). On the other hand, female has less percentage of workers (24.4%) in other workers category as compared with male which has 45%.

As per 6th Economic Census 2013, DES, female employees engaged in the non agricultural activities comprised of 33.23 % and male employees comprised of 66.77 %.

During 2016-17, percentage of female employment in the public sector constituted 23.70 % to total employment whereas in the private sector it constituted 51.80 % to total employment.

During 2017, total female government employee comprised of 30.35% whereas male government employee comprised of 69.65%. Categories of government female employees in percentage are: Class –I = 37 %, Class – II = 31 %, Class – III = 26 % and Class – IV = 36 %.

PARTICIPATION IN DECISION MAKING

Female participation (Voters) in State General Elections has increased from 80.51 % during the 2nd General Election in 1969 to 91.33 % during the 12th General Election in 2013.

There were only two female contestants in the 2nd general election to the state assembly in 1969. However, there were 5 female contestants during 13th general election 2018. Till date no female contestants have been elected to the state assembly.

In the Lok Sabha General Election, two women have contested in the 6th and 7th General Election during the year 1977 and 1980 and one managed to get elected during 1977.

SOCIAL OBSTACLES IN WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

1. In the recent years, crime against women has been on the rise. Some of the prominent crimes that exist in the state are harassment, rape, Kidnapping & Abduction and murder and outraging of modesty. During 2017, there were 3 cases of harassment, 3 cases of murder, 15 cases of rape, 3 cases of kidnapping & abduction and 10 cases of modesty outraged.
2. Districts of Kohima & Dimapur has the highest number of crimes registered against women in the state.

CAPACITY BUILDING

As the nodal agency for statistical activities in the State and given the necessity for statistical personnel to update their proficiency in statistical techniques



Officials of DES, Nagaland along with other state /UT participant at National Statistical Systems Academy (NSSA) , Greater Noida attending training on "Large Scale Sample Survey"

and methodologies constantly, a number of officers and staff were deputed to various in-service training programmes conducted by the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MoSPI), e.g. on Sample Survey and Index Number and Price Statistics at National Statistical Systems Academy (NSSTA), Greater Noida.

THE TRAINING DIVISION, DES

A training division in the Directorate has been established to develop and formulate need based training modules for enhancing human resource capacity of the Department. As part of strengthening the statistical system in the State, the training division conducted in-service training for officers and staff of the Directorate and the District Statistical Officers on office procedures, official statistics, basic computer application etc. Sensitization and orientation programmes were also conducted for all at the grass root and institutional Registrars of births and deaths.



Training on office procedure for DES Hq. Officers and Staff in progress

MONITORING CELL

A monitoring cell has been set up in the Directorate to monitor, validate report and authenticate data generated by line Departments. It renders technical guidance to line Departments in data collection. The cell conducts quarterly coordination meeting to review the performance of Statistical personnel attached to line Departments.

OBSERVANCE OF STATISTICS DAY 2018

The Government of India observes 29th June every year, coinciding with the birth anniversary of late Professor Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis, as 'Statistics Day' since 2007. Accordingly, the DES, Nagaland along with the rest of the country observed the 12th National Statistics Day on 29th June, 2018 on the theme "**Quality Assurance in Official Statistics**". The programme was held in the DES, Conference Hall, Nagaland. The Day was observed with Shri. Shri R Ramankrishnan, IAS, Home Commissioner to Government of Nagaland as the theme Speaker.



Shri. R Ramakrishnan IAS Home Commissioner, Nagaland addressing the officers and Staff during the 12th National Statistics Day at DES conference Hall on 29 June 2018



Director Shri Y. Sacheo Ovung and Addl Director Shri R. Kronu speaking during the National Statistics Day 29th June 2018

PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS DURING 2018-2019

The department has completed the cadre review to re-organise the existing structure of the department. The cadre review is initiated to strengthen the functioning of the existing statistical system in the state to optimum and to meet the demand of quantitative and qualitative statistical data by the state

government for effective implementation of socio-economic development programmes of the state.

Publication:

1. Statistical Handbook 2017
2. Estimation of State Domestic Product 2011-2012 (New Series)
3. National Sample Survey (NSS) and 69th Round
3. Annual Price Bulletin 2017
4. Important Economic Indicators 2013
5. Statistical Abstract 2008-2009
6. Government Employees Census 2014
8. Economic Survey 2016-2017
9. Election Result Seventh Edition 2013
11. Annual Report of Births & Deaths 2016
13. Basic Statistics for Local Level Development (BSLLD) Rural Areas report 2016

Civil Works

During 2018-2019, the Department completed one 3 storey building flat type staff quarter at Dimapur. Construction of Staff Quarter in Mokokchung District is in progress.

While construction of new Directorate office building and Director's official residence at Kohima are under construction in the New Capital Complex, Kohima. The buildings are expected to be completed by March 2019.

Targets

a. Implementation of Support for Statistical System (SSS):

The DES, Nagaland is one of the short listed participants in the project Support for Statistical System (SSS) funded by MoSPI, GoI. The programme will focus on the 20 key statistical activities to strengthen the statistical system in the State. The State Government is in the process of finalising Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to be signed with the MOSPI, GOI for the implementation of the programme.

b. Construction of Staff Quarter:

The Department proposes to undertake construction of staff quarters in all the districts in a phased manner.

c. *Effective implementation of CRS:*

Cent percent registration of births and deaths by 2020 is targeted as envisaged by the National Population Policy.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Under the head of Account “3454” Budget allocation of the Department for the year 2018-19

Year	Plan (Rs.in lakh)	Non-Plan (Rs.in lakh)	Total (Rs.in lakh)
2018-2019 (BE)	150.00	3708.95	3858.95

The budget outlay of the Department during 2018-2019 under the Head of Account “3454” is given below:

Detail Head-Wise Break-up of State Plan to be incorporated in the Budget Estimates, 2018-19				
<i>Demand No.& Description: 46- Statistics.</i>				
Head of Account				
5475-CAPITAL OUTLAY ON OTHER ECONOMIC SURVEY 5475-00-112-Statistics 5475-00-112 (1)				
Construction				
<i>(Rs. In lakh)</i>				
SN	Name of Scheme/Work	(i) State Earmarked (ii) Ongoing Plan (iii) Negotiated Loan	BE 2018-19	Total
1	Construction of Director Quarter at New Capital Complex, Kohima.	Ongoing	22.00	22.00
2	Construction of approach road, culverts, retaining wall, drainage, gate and security fencing of the new Directorate office building, Kohima	-do-	38.00	38.00
3	Construction of Staff Quarter at Mokokchung District	-do-	20.00	20.00
4	Construction of Retaining wall at DSO, office Mon District (Ongoing)	-do-	15.00	15.00
5	Construction of Security fencing and Retaining wall at DSO, office Phek District (Ongoing)	-do-	15.00	15.00
6	Installation of power Transformer at DSO office Longleng	-do-	10.00	10.00
7	Construction of Security fencing and Retaining wall at DSO, office, Zunheboto District (Ongoing)	-do-	10.00	10.00
	Total		150.00	150.00

Note: The total amount should be within the allocation of Planning & Coordination Department.

Registration of Births & Deaths is Compulsory

'ENSURE REGISTRATION OF EVERY BIRTH & DEATH'



ENFORCED UNDER REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS & DEATHS ACT 1969,
& CORRESPONDING NAGALAND BIRTHS & DEATHS (AMMENDMENT) RULES: 1999



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